APPENDIX I.

[*Vide foot-note on page.*

Address by the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Honourable Members of the Legislaure,

It is my pleasant privilege to welcome you all to this joint session of the Legislature. I congratulate all of you on your success in the elections and extend my sincere good wishes for a fruitful tenure of legislative office dedicated to the cause of the people.

2. I must congratulate the people of the State and the country on the peaceful manner in which the recent epoch-making elections have been held. The democratic traditions of our country have been fully sustained by the substantial and peaceful turn-out of the voters. It is the essence of the democratic process that differing points of view should be posed before the people, who should finally decide between them and the decision of the people should be accepted by all sections. I am confident that you, the newly elected members of the Legislature will respond fully to the confidence that has been reposed in you by the electorate and at the same time, in respect the genuine sentiments of constructive criticism given expression to during and after the electoral dialogue. While the relative proportion of members on the side of Government and those in Opposition has changed in the present Legislature, this Government will fully respect the sentiments of the Opposition. It is by such mutual respect that a society builds up the traditions of democracy. I am sure that these traditions, which have been the hallmark of this Legislature, will be sustained in the months and years to come.

3. The recent elections have given a clear and definite mandate to this Government. Government believe that the masses of our people who are in the lower rungs of society look forward to this Government to remedy their persistent grievances and lift them from their depths of poverty and suffering. There is a gleam of hope in their eyes today and it will be the endeavour of this Government to meet the aspirations of the common people.

4. Elections all over the world tend to give rise to the quickening of social tensions and arouse passions that lie deep in people's minds. I must, therefore, congratulate the people of Tamil Nadu on the exemplary manner in which, true to Tamil tradition, they have remained aloof from and above these stresses and strains of caste and religious politics and socially divisive pulls. They have been unswayed, by and large, by appeals to primitive communal and social passions.

5. I will be failing in my duty if I do not place on record the Government's appreciation of the role of the civil servants, particularly the Police and the District Administration, in ensuring the peaceful and fair conduct of elections. The survival of a democracy depends on the detachment and impartiality of the permanent civil service. It is my hope and desire that the high standards which have been in evidence during the recent elections, will continue to be adhered to in future also.

Agriculture.

6. During the year that has gone by, the State had a very good season on the agricultural front. The rainfall during the year was, by and large, normal, excepting in parts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and to some extent in Coimbatore and Kanyakumari districts. It is our estimate that production of foodgrains will reach a target of 67 lakh tonnes, representing an increase of 7 per cent over the last year's level of 62.6 lakh tonnes. This compares well with the level of 54.58 lakh tonnes in 1966–67. Increase of production of foodgrains has been primarily the result of continued and concerted attention given to the provision of fertilisers, pesticides, better variety of seeds, credit and better water management.

The consumption of fertilisers in the State has been stepped up from 0.85 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in 1966–67 to 2 lakh tonnes estimated in 1970–71. Similarly, the availability of short-term credit has been increased from Rs. 31.41 crores to Rs. 55.00 crores, that of long-term credit from Rs. 3 crores in 1966–67 to Rs. 19 crores in 1970–71. The establishment of lift irrigation societies and the opening of 117 new primary land development banks are further evidence of the State's determination to extend adequate credit to the farmers. The year gone by also witnessed the successful launching of a programme for increasing production of pulses, besides the continued expansion of high yielding varieties of paddy. In 1971–72, high yielding varieties of paddy will be extended to 38.5 lakh acres and a programme for longe-staple cotton will be introduced to cover 2.6 lakh acres.

The State continues to lay emphasis on extension services. The intensive agricultural areas programme was extended to Tiruchirappalli and the extension services in the State generally strengthened. The decision to set up an agricultural university at Coimbatore is yet another evidence of the State's determination to bring the fruits of modern science to the farmers.

Government had also prepared a comprehensive project report costing Rs. 72 crores for credit to farmers for digging wells, installing tube-wells and mechanising cultivation. This programme is to be financed by the primary land development banks and the commercial banks with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay. I am happy to announce that the team from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

which had appraised the project in September-October 1970, has been satisfied with the project and we expect that negotiations with the World Bank to finance the project will take place in April-May 1971. This is the first step in a concerted and integrated approach to the problem of increasing the availability of water to the farmers of the State. With this in view, the State has set up a Directorate of Ground-water, which will appraise the deailed availability of ground-water resources of the State and draw up plans and programmes for further utilising this ground-water in a scientic and economic manner. The project that we have now posed to the World Bank and to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is but a first phase of our long-term strategy of exploiting in full the resources of the State.

Side by side with this goes the intensive programme of rural electrification by the State Electricity Board. Inspite of problems arising from limitations of financial resources and of raw materials, the total number of villages and hamlets electrified has gone up from 25,000 by the end of 1966–67 to 40,560 by the end of December 1970. The present tempo of rural electrification will continue. The number of pumpsets electrified in the State will also go up from 2.57 lakhs in 1966–67 to 5.09 lakhs by the end of 1970 which will be about 33 per cent of the pumpsets energised in the whole country.

Government are aware of the importance of securing a fair distribution of the benefits of the Green Revolution among the farmers of the State. The small farmers are at a handicap in obtaining resources to implement the new agricultural programme. In view of this, Government have set up Small Farmers' Development Agencies in South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Madurai, primarily to help small farmers to get credit and other inputs to improve their incomes. These agencies will spend Rs. 1.6 crores each during the Plan period.

We have also recognised the importance of developing the dry areas of the State which continue to suffer from lack of water and necessary inputs. Specialised dry farming projects have been set up at Kcilpatti and Kudumiamalai. Based on the results of these projects, it is my hope that similar programmes will be taken up in other dry areas of the State.

We have taken the lead in regard to land reforms in the country. A State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been set up in order to ensure that the legislation in regard to land reforms is implemented properly.

Industries.

7. Government are aware that so long as the bulk of the population continues to depend on agriculture and that too of the traditional kind, levels of living cannot improve. The long-term prospects of the countryside depend on increasing industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture which are inter-dependent.

The inauguration by the Prime Minister of the work on a long cherished dream of Tamil Nadu—the Salem Steel Plant—has been one of the most important events of 1970. I am happy to note that the Government of India have recently nominated the consultants to update the detailed project report of the plant. I hope that in keeping with the new image of a purposeful and a decisive Government at New Delhi, decisions on further phases of the construction of the project will also be taken with expedition.

This Government's pragmatic policies in the field of industry have been commended widely in the entrepreneurial community, both here and abroad. While Government's policy is that of securing the commanding heights of industry for the public sector, we continue to lay emphasis on the blending of private initiative and social control through establishment of industries in the joint sector. Government of India have issued a letter of intent for a sixty-crore fertiliser project in the joint sector to be set up at Tuticorin. The preliminaries of site selection and evaluation of processes and tenders have been completed and once the decision of Government of India on feedstock for the plant is communicated, the project will be well on its way. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has also secured letters of intent for a Rs. 1.5 crore plant to produce sodium hydrosulphite, a Rs. 5.5 crore plant to produce tyres, and Rs. 6 crores plant for manufacture of soda ash. These projects will be set up in the joint sector. I take this opportunity to extend a hearty invitation to all entrepreneurs in the State and in the country to avail themselves of this proffered hand of co-operation by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation to set up units in the joint sector.

Production in the engineering industries in the State has been recovering from the recession of the previous years. The Southern Structurals Limited, which had been closed for nearly a year and employs nearly 1,600 men, has been revived under Government management and with Government finances. Government have also successfully revived Textools Limited. I am also happy to note that the State sponsored Textile Corporation, which has taken on the running of four sick textile mills, has been able to break even and bring most of them to a high degree of efficiency and utilisation.

Government have, in pursuance of their policy of encouraging small industries, set up a Small Industries Development Corporation which will provide raw materials, credit and technical consultancy. The establishment of a separate corporation—State Industrial Promotional Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT)—has also been decided on. I am hopeful that in view of these institutional and other incentives offered by Government, new industrial investments will gather momentum in the State.

8. *Employment opportunities.*

We have been concerned with the increasing unemployment in the State. It must be recognised that unemployment is a national problem and can be solved only by co-operative efforts of the Centre anl the State and the State by itself cannot be expected to solve the problem, However, Within the available resources of the State, Government have undertaken a few measures. The frustration that results from unemployment of skilled and trained personnel is particularly explosive. Recognising this, Government implemented a number of schemes to absorb educated unemployed, the chief among these being an apprentice-teacher programme to give jobs to 6,500 teachers and an apprentice-engineer programme for 2,400 engineers. These are already being implemented at an annual cost of Rs. 1.38 crores.

The problem of rural unemployment it is more difficult to tackle. It is seasonal in nature in many parts of the State. In some areas due to continued drought, there is perennial unemployment. The Government have initiated two special projects at a cost of Rs. 2 croses each, provide work in chronically drought affected areas of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts. It is Government's belief that a much more intensive works programme is necessary, both to create an agricultural infrastructure and to produce employment in various parts of the State. Proposals for these are under consideration and will be included in the revised budget.

Slum Improvement.

The lack of employment opportunities in the villages has been creating problem in the towns and cities of the State. The problem of slums is a human one. Government have recognised that the squalor and filth of the slums are by themselves a concrete condemnation of the social power structure. Government have set up a Slum Clearance Board to approach this problem in a rational and scientific manner. Government have also set apart sufficient funds, Rs. 1.5 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 3 crores in 1971-72 for the Slum Clearance Board to create new and better housing for the slum dwellers. One of the main causes of slums is the failure of employers in industry to provide for accommodation for their employees. Government also feel that industrial units should set up colonies for accommodating as large a proportion of the labour employed by them as possible. Government recognise that it is not sufficient to merely emphasise the creation of new housing accommodation; it is also necessary to prevent the growth of fresh slums by creating employment opportunities in and around the villages in the State. Growth-centres should be developed in the State outside the urban areas, so that the rush of the people to the cities can be stemmed. Government propose to devote special attention to this problem.

10. *Backward Classes.*

As Hinourable Members are aware, Government constituted a Backward Classes Commission in November 1969 to review the measures so far undertaken for the welfare of the backward

classes and to assess the effectiveness of these measures in improving their condition, particularly in matters relating to education and representation in public services. The Commission was also requested to make recommendations as to the further steps to be taken to improve the lot of the backward classes in the fields of education, public services, trade, commerce and industry, rural credit, marketing and co-operation, housing, etc. The Commission has presented its report to Government on 2nd January 1971. The report is under active consideration of the Government and we hope to take early decisions on the report.

Price situation.

11. During the year gone by, the overall price situation caused us some anxiety, though on the food front there was no serious difficulty, thanks to higher food production. The price situation depends on many factors chief among these being the level of production, the economic policy of the Government of India and the international price trends. It is the Central monetary and economic institutions and not the State Governments which alone make the policies which in turm shape the prices. Government believe that in these, as in other important matters, there should be continued and detailed consultation between the Centre and the State, so that decisions can be taken on a co-ordinated basis to control the rise in prices, For instance, timely decisions to import industrial raw materials such as cotton and staple fibre, steel and drugs can help in controlling the price situation. Government have repeatedly urged on the Government of India to take advance action in this regard. Be this as it may, the rise in prices has led to a continued demand for higher wages on the part of labour, both in the public and private sector. The frequent adjustments of dearness allowance by the Central Government on the one hand and the private sector on the other have increased the pressure on the State Government to increase the emoluments for its own employees. It is an unfortunate fact that the Centre in taking its decisions on emoluments for its employees ignores, their impact on those of State Government servants who, after all, work in the same milieu. It is our view that a co-ordinated price-wage-profit policy should be evolved in consultation with the States so that an overall wage price structure can be produced which will strengthen the economy.

Pay scales of employees.

12. In the context of the price situation and wages of other employees including those of the Central Government the State Government have been eamining the wage structure of their employees.

Government recognise that it is neither fair nor equitable to continue to pay the Government servants on the basis of the salary structure determined more than a decade ago in 1960. We had, therefore, represented to the Fifth Finance Commission that the revision of pay and allowances of State Government's employees was long overdue and that the cost of the increase

should be taken into account in determining the revenue gap of the State. Unfortunately, the Fifth Finance Commission excluded from its recommendations the impact of the proposed pay revisions. The State Government protested to the Government of India about the unreasonableness of this attitude, especially considering the fact that our neighbouring States had revised their pay scales and the impact of these revisions had been allowed for by the Finance Commission. I regret to say that the Government of India have not so far considered favourably our request to be reimbursed the extra cost of the increase of salaries and allowances of our employees. As the House is aware, the State Government gave a special compensatory allowance of Rs. 10 per month to all employees drawing less than Rs. 500 along with the Budget for 1970-71. The Second Pay Commission has subsequently given its report. Government have accepted in full the recommendations of the Pay Commission and besides, introduced a few liberalisations. The cost of implementation of these recommendations is expected to be roughly Rs. 22 crores per annum. This is expected to benefit nearly 6 lakh employees. The House will admit that this is indeed a very liberal gesture on the part of the Government in the difficut financial situation in which the State finds itself. But Government have taken this decision in view of their recognition of the justice of the demand for reasonable remuneration. Government are aware that there are some anomalies in the recommendations. Government are sensitive and responsive to the needs of their employees, particularly of lower paid staff. We are, therefore, keen to assure all the employees that all anomalies will be carefully looked into by the specially formed division in the Finance Department under the former Member-Secretary of the Pay Commission and orders issued early.

Administrative Reforms.

13. Government are aware that prudent administration requires that while employees should be paid adequately, expenditure on staff and other routine administration will have to be kept within reasonable limit. We recognise that this can come about only from an improvement i nquality of administration. Government are, therefore, engaged in a close scrutiny of the administrative system with a view to effecting a thorough revision of existing office procedures and administrative practices, so as to enable the Government machinery to move faster at a lesser cost. Modernisation of administration is a continuing task. Recently, the Police Commission which went into the problems of modernising the police-force of the State submitted itsm. report. Government are actively examining the recommendations of the Commission and hope to issue orders early. An Organisation and Methods Cell is functioning in the State Government with a view to rationalising procedures, studying workloads and restricting expenditure by adoption of modern management methods. Inventory studies have been completed of various Corporations under the control of

Government as well as of the Transport Department. Management consultants have also studied the procedures prevalent in the treasuries of the State and made recommendations to improve them with a view to give better service to the people. It is Government's intention to pursue this line of administrative reform with greater vigour in the coming years. With this in view, Government have decided to set up a State Administrative Reforms Commission which will go into the structure of the State administration, and suggest ways and means of modernising it.

Plan.

14. The current plan is under way in the State. In view of differences between the Planning Commission and the State Government, we have not been able to finally determine the size of the State's Fourth Five-year Plan which we have been pressing should be at least Rs. 575 crores. The difficulty has been one of finance.

Government is engaged in a continued dialogue with the Centre on this issue and it is hoped that the pending differences will be settled, soon and that the total transfer of resources to the State will be enhanced suitably to make possible the implementation of a Plan of Rs. 575 crores. Turning to the Annual Plan, the State Government have emphasised on the Centre the need to approve a Plan of at least Rs. 90 crores for 1970–71 and Rs. 100 crores for 1971-72. It is my hope that these issues will be quickly resolved by the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

Setting up of State Planning Commission.

15. Government believe that the problems of development of the State cannot be tackled on the basis or short-term plans. Planning has to be long term in order to be effective. Modern economic progress depends very much on projects of long gestation, such as fertilisers, steel and heavy machinery, which take seven to eight years to come into being. The growth of population, the increase of pressure on out available resources, the looming threst of unemployment—all these combine to make it in evitable that we draw up a purposive plan of development with an accent on the fullest utilisation of the Statement power and natural resources. Keeping this in view, Government have decided to undertake the preparation of a long-term perspective plan for the State for the decade 1971—1981. Government propose to invite experts to undertake this study, under Government auspices. With a view to enabling a detailed study of these problems, Government have decided to set up a State Planning Commission consisting of economic administrators, economic experts and technologists. The Commission will not concern itself with detailed problems of planning administration. It will devote itself to identifying industrial and agricultural opportunities, analysing our resources and formulating a long-term perspective plan which would be the basis for action for the five-year Plans.

1971 மார்ச் 30]

16. The main business of the Legislature at this sitting will be consideration of the Interim Budget, 1971–72 and passing of Vote on Account for covering the anticipated expenditure during the first four months of the ensuing financial year. The regular Budget, which will be presented to this House some time in June 1971, will reflect in full the Annual Plan of the State.

17. The session being brief, the legislative business of the House is not very heavy. A Bill to replace the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Ordinance, 1971, and a Bill to replace the Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Ordinance, 1971, will come up before the House. Besides these, a new Town and Country Planning Bill would also be introduced to replace the Tamil Nadu Town Planning Act of 1920 so as to provide a comprehensive legislation for all town and country planning activities in the State.

18. I hope and trust that you will continue to sustain the high democratic traditions of the Legislature and help to make this Legislature a purposeful instrument for the welfare of Tamil Nadu.

இணைப்பு II

[5-ம் பக்கத்திலுள்ள அடிக்குறிப்பைக்காண்க]

[ஆளுநர் பேருரையின் தமிழாக்கம்]

மதிப்பிற்குரிய சட்ட மன்ற உறுப்பினர்களே,

சட்ட மன்ற இக் கூட்டவைக்கு உங்கள் அனைவரையும் வரவேற்பதில் மகிழ்ச்சியும் பெருமையும் அடைகிறேன். தேர்தல் களத்தில் அடைந்த வெற்றிக்காக உங்கள் அனைவரையும் பாராட்டுவதோடு, இம் மன்றத்தில் அங்கம் வகிக்கும் காலத்தில் மக்கள் நலனைப் பேணிக் காக்கும் பொறுப்பில் அற்பணித்துக்கொண்டு பயனளிக்கும் வகையில் நீங்கள் செயல்படுவதற்கு என்னுடைய நல்வாழ்த்துக்களைக் கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

2. அண்மையில் நடந்தேறிய வரலாற்றுப் புகழ்வாய்ந்த தேர்தல்கள் அமைதியான முறையில் முடிந்தமைக்கு இந் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கும் குறிப்பாக இம் மாநில மக்களுக்கும் எனது பாராட்டுதல்களைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். வாக்காளப் பெருமக்கள் பெருமளவிலும் அமைதியான முறையிலும் திரண்டு வந்து வாக்களித்ததனுல், நமது நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகப் பண்பாடுகள் முற்றிலும் பேணிக் காக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. பலதிறப்பட்ட கருத்துகள் மக்கள் முன் வைக்கப் பட்டு, அவற்றில் எது சிறந்தது என்பதை இறுதியில் அவர்களே முடிவு செய்வது தான் ஜனநாயக முறையின் சாரமாகும். அவ்வாறு மக்கள் அளிக்கும் தீர்ப்பை எல்லாப் பிரிவினரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவும் வேண்டும். சட்டமன்ற உறுப்பினர் களாக புதிதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நீங்கள், உங்கள்மீது மக்கள் வைத்துள்ள நம்பிக்கைக்கு இணக்கமாக முழுமனதுடன் பணியாற்றுவீர்கள் என்று நான் திடமாக நம்புகிறேன். தேர்தல் நடந்தபோதும் அதற்குப் பின்னரும் பல்வேறு சார்பினரும் எடுத்துக்கூறிய ஆகக்பூர்வமான கருத்துக் களுக்கு மதிப்பளிப்பீர்கள் என்றும் நம்புகிறேன். முன்னர் இருந்த நிலையோடு இன்றைய நிலையை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது, சட்ட மன்ற உறுப்பினர் கூட்டுத்